

Conkey's Poultry Doctor





HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRYHOUSE

THE poultry owner who not only knows poultry diseases—but who is ready to give treatment as soon as the disease appears, is in the best possible position to maintain a condition of perfect health throughout his flock.

Therefore, we strongly advise every poultry owner to have a Conkey Corner in his poultryhouse. Make the small investment in the same way that you place fire insurance on your property—not because you expect that your property will be destroyed, but because you realize the importance of protection if trouble does come.

For the forehanded poultryman who has a deep desire to make his business a success—a well-stocked Conkey Corner is the best investment he can make even if many of the packages thereon are never called into use. Treatment given promptly is the best kind of treatment and this can only be given if a reliable remedy is at hand.

CONKEY'S POULTRY DOCTOR

A HANDY BOOK *of* REFERENCE
on POULTRY RAISING

25th Edition

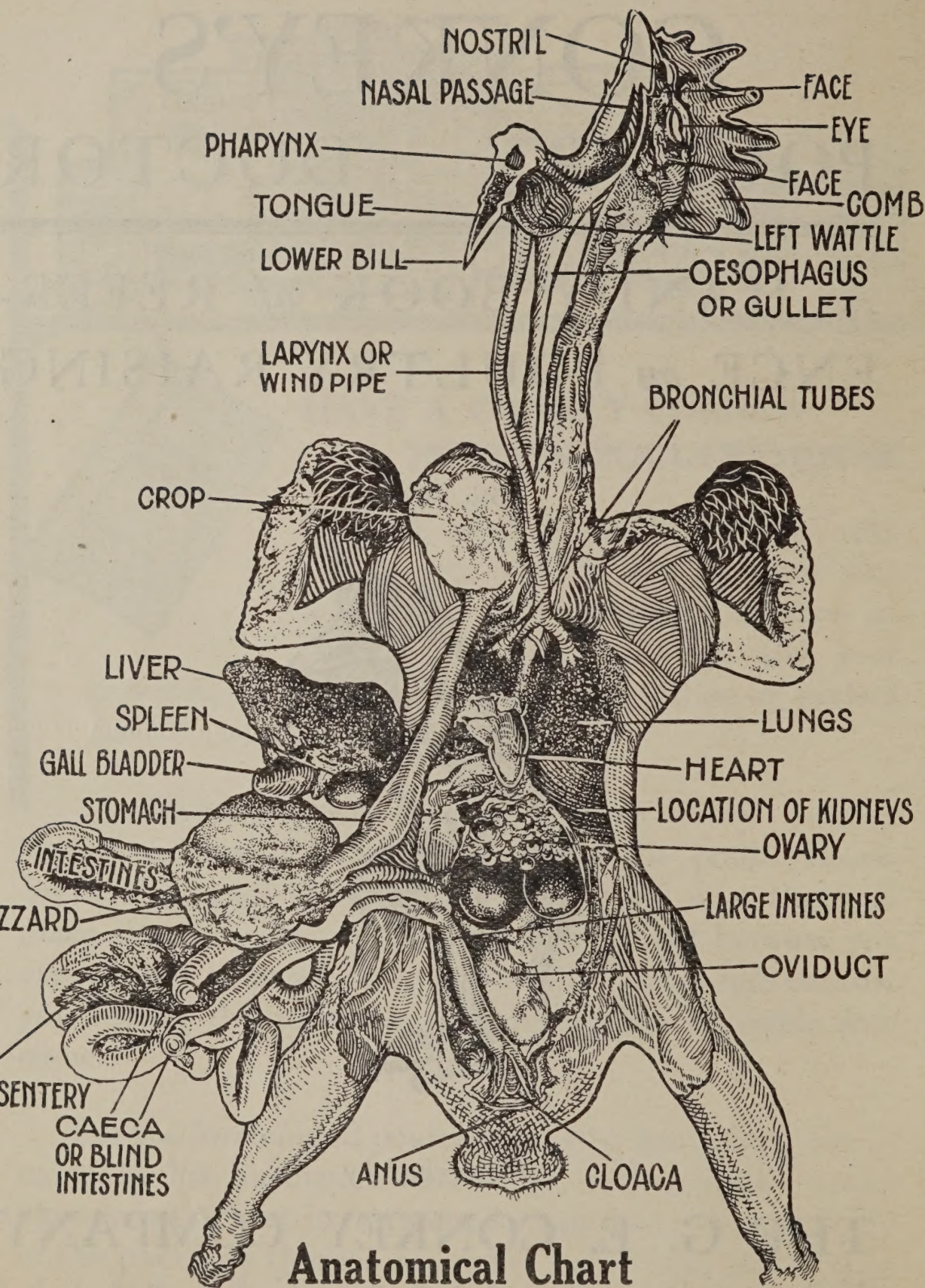


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Anatomical Chart

Showing the Respirative, Digestive and Reproductive Organs of a Fowl.



POULTRY DISEASES

ONE of the most interesting features of poultry raising is the study of poultry diseases and through this study becoming able to detect and treat the trouble as soon as it appears. Aside from this—it is the most important branch of the business—for it is sickness and disease that not only stunts the growth of young stock and renders grown birds profitless—but yearly carries them off by the thousand.

The early stages of several diseases are very much the same—yet they require entirely different treatment—therefore, in preparing this book, we have made a point of diagnosing the early symptoms of each disease and have shown by illustration the most important feature.

Keep this book where you can frequently refer to it; read it carefully whenever you can and by so doing fortify yourself against the loss that is sure to follow the development of disease in your flock.

ROUP

Roup is probably the most prevalent contagious disease affecting fowls. Mistakes in housing are usually responsible for the disease. Poorly ventilated or drafty quarters; dampness or unsanitary conditions; changeable weather, or the introduction of diseased birds into the flock all tend to induce this trouble. Roup, in itself, is a germ disease but the early symptoms are so similar to those of Colds that it is difficult to dis-

tinguish them and, as far as treatment is concerned—the method and remedy can be identical.

SYMPTOMS.—When first contracted the nostrils and eyes will be watery; the fowl, in breathing, may wheeze, and it will frequently sneeze and shake its head in an effort to throw off the mucous.



One or both eyes may become inflamed—causing an irritation and the bird will be seen to rub its head against its back and wing feathers. As the nostrils become closed—the face will begin to swell between the eye and beak—due to the mucous which cannot escape, and unless the nasal passage is kept open this swelling will rapidly increase.

When Roup reaches this stage, Canker is very likely to develop in the eye-socket. (For treatment of Canker see next page).

There is also a roup or catarrhal odor always present in well-developed cases of Roup.

It does not necessarily follow that because only one side of the head is involved—that the case has not reached a serious stage; it is frequently the fact that only one side of the head is affected.

TREATMENT.—Roup, being extremely contagious, it is important that all affected fowls be removed from the flock immediately.

The next step should be to thoroughly disinfect the premises.

The sick birds must be kept under the most favorable conditions. The quarters should be dry and well ventilated and free from drafts.

Before placing the birds in the house, swab the throat with a piece of cotton saturated with a solution of CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY, one measureful to a quart of warm water; also inject a small quantity into the nostrils. If the disease has reached a stage where individual treatment is demanded—use CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS, thereby making certain that the fowl has received a proper dose.

Give CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water, and continue the treatment until all symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

In severe cases, where the head is badly swollen, or Canker forms in the mouth, throat or wind-pipe—the use of CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL in conjunction with the regular treatment will be found of great assistance in overcoming these serious complications.

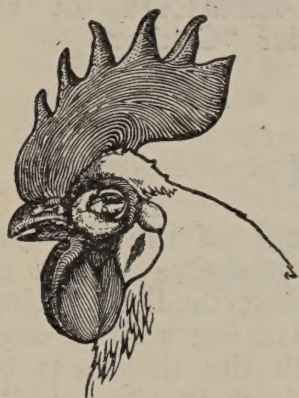
Don't overlook the importance of using CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE liberally as a disinfectant.

In overcoming the run-down condition that is sure to follow the disease—CONKEY'S POULTRY CONDITIONER given to the birds once a day should aid greatly in their recovery.

Every effort should be made to learn the cause of the disease, and remove it—or make all needed changes without delay. As a preventive measure CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY should be mixed in the drinking water given your—sick or seemingly well—birds as long as any roup condition or roup-breeding weather continues.

CANKER

Canker is usually a symptom of or complication developing from such diseases as Roup and Chicken Pox, although it may occasionally appear independent of these and quite as a disease in itself.



It is a cheesy-like growth made up of pus germs—pus in a fowl usually taking this form. This ulcerative condition may occur on any part of the mucous membrane of the mouth, nasal passages, tongue, and throat, even getting into the windpipe. Also, it is sometimes found in the ear.

When the mucous developed by the Roup condition cannot escape through the nasal passages it induces the development of this cheesy growth which, as it grows, causes a pronounced swelling of the face and eye. If not checked, it frequently forces its way through the eye socket and in this way often causes permanent blindness.

As a disease, rather than as a symptom of a disease, it may have various causes, and it frequently follows laceration of the mucous membrane.

Disorders which cause an unhealthy condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat are also likely to be accompanied by an attack of Canker. Unsanitary conditions, with dampness; musty or moldy litter and spoiled grain, can also be considered as possible causes.

TREATMENT.—In its earliest stages, the individual treatment described for Rupy fowls, regularly repeated, will often effect a cure; but when the case has secured a firm hold, more stringent treatment is necessary; and for this we advise the use of CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL applied full strength with a swab in the mouth and throat, and forced into the nostrils with a medicine dropper or small oil can.

Wherever the Canker can be removed without causing injury or bleeding this should be done before applying the remedy. Repeat this treatment twice a day.

This should rapidly reduce the cankerous deposit, remove the inflammation, heal the ulcers, and return the bird to normal in a surprisingly short time.

Tone the bird up with CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL is also a desirable article for quickly controlling colds, and for this purpose we particularly recommend it to Breeders for treating birds in the Show room or after shipment.

CANKER IN PIGEONS

Damp, drafty or unsanitary conditions, or the use of spoiled or musty feed are the main causes of the trouble, and the symptoms, in the main, are the same as in chickens. However, the ulcerative growth

is confined to the mouth and throat—there being no swelling of the head.

Frequently the mouth of the pigeon will be forced open and the canker will show at the corner of the mouth. It is very contagious and all affected birds should be removed from the loft at once.

Remove the cause; put CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in all drinking water and treat each bird as described under "Canker."

MANSON'S EYE WORM

In certain sections of the south a parasitic disease of the eye has become rather common and this is known as Manson's Eye Worm of Chickens. These worms are described as being white, small, and threadlike, measuring a little over one-half inch in length and with the thickness of a fine sewing needle, being thickest in the middle and tapering gradually toward each end.



The early presence of these worms in the eye is frequently borne by chickens without any apparent inconvenience, but, in a locality so sensitive, the tendency is to establish inflammation.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptoms are uneasiness and scratching at the eyes. As the case develops the inflammation is accompanied by an abundant secretion of tears; the eyelids become stuck together; and a white, cheesy matter gathers beneath them.

Other symptoms then appear which seem to be due to a complication with Catarrh and the eye becomes highly inflamed, red, and swollen. The eyeball is likely to become involved; the cornea becomes opaque; and later the entire eyeball is destroyed and the orbital cavity is filled with a yellow purulent material.

When this stage is reached the worms will not be found in the eye; the nostrils may have become affected and obstructed, and fatal results may follow. Death usually results in three or four weeks.

TREATMENT.—In treatment, the first thing is the removal of the worms. This can be accomplished either by direct mechanical means, as with small forceps, which is more or less dangerous and painful to the fowl, or by irrigation using CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL as the medium.

This remedy will not injure the inflamed membranes, and will not only make it easy to remove the worms, but will also quickly allay the inflamed condition and reduce the swelling.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis and Roup are frequently confused, both being diseases of the respiratory organs, but they are distinct diseases and their cure calls for entirely different treatment.

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the

trachea and bronchial tubes and may be induced by a catarrhal condition of the head, or by the same causes which produce catarrh.

Exposure to dampness, to cold, to drafts of cold air, and to sudden or extreme changes of temperature are the most frequent causes of the disease.

SYMPTOMS.—If you hear the fowl rattle, or produce a whistling sound when breathing, (not wheeze or sneeze—as in Roup) it is likely to be Bronchitis—and immediate treatment is necessary. A croupy noise when breathing may also be a symptom of the disease. Usually the eyes are very bright and the comb a brilliant red—due to the effort to breath, so do not procrastinate. If the fowl rattles, the healthier it looks the more it needs attention—and unless this is given, it may not last but a few hours.

TREATMENT.—CONKEY'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY given as directed on the package will give prompt relief.

CATARRH

Catarrh is an aggravated cold which may develop into Roup or Canker very quickly if the Roup germ is present. Growing birds frequently develop Catarrh.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are a gummy deposit around and in the nostrils; at times a slight froth in the corner of the eye; and a frequent shaking of the head as though to dislodge something from the bill. In young chicks, the eye froth is frequently the only visible symptom of Catarrh.

TREATMENT.—Remove the affected birds and disinfect thoroughly the house, runs and utensils with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE. Give them CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water—and if the attack has gotten beyond the early stages, treat each bird individually with CONKEY'S CANCER SPECIAL. If low in vitality it would be well to give them CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC in a crumbly mash.

In troubles of this nature that are due to faulty conditions, especially in housing, it is essential that the cause be located and entirely removed. Unless this is done, permanent good cannot be accomplished by any remedy.

DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is usually considered a disease in itself, having some of the symptoms of Roup, but with the individual symptom of developing a false membrane in the nostrils, eyes, mouth, throat, etc. However, there is a doubt among authorities as to its real classification, some considering it one of the forms of or an advanced stage of Roup.

The cause is a virus, entirely distinct from the bacillus causing the disease in children—but is very contagious among fowls of all varieties. With it there is a decidedly foul smell differing greatly from the Roup smell described on page 4. The false membranes in this disease attach themselves firmly and any attempt to

remove them causes considerable bleeding. If they come off easily and do not leave a bleeding surface the disease is not Diphtheria.

During the progress of the disease, which is quite rapid, the yellowish or greyish patches multiply astonishingly and soon make it very difficult for the bird to breathe. In its effort to do so a thin mucous may be thrown off, both from the nostrils and the mouth; and, through it, the ground, house, and even the drinking utensils become infected.

TREATMENT.—If taken in the early stages we advise the following method of treatment. Separate the sick from the rest of the flock. Disinfect the quarters thoroughly and frequently with a solution of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE, 1 pint to 20 pints of water.

Give CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water to all affected birds. If only a few birds are affected and they can swallow readily, in addition to keeping the ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water give each bird one of CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS once a day.

If birds fail to respond to treatment or if the disease is far advanced we urge that the birds be killed and burned, as the chances of the disease spreading to the balance of the flock are great and too much risk should not be taken.

To all birds which have been exposed to the disease we advise that you give CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water for a week or two and that quarters be disinfected with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE.

PIP

Pip is a hardening of the mucous membrane of the tongue. It is not a disease, but is caused by constant forced breathing through the mouth, owing to the closed nasal passages which usually accompany Roup, Canker, etc.

Do not remove the tip—apply daily a little CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL to the tongue and the hardened condition will soon disappear.

PNEUMONIA OR CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS

This is frequently the cause of sudden deaths among poultry, and of deaths after very short sickness. It is usually caused by chilling or extreme exposure, and fowls are especially susceptible when in a weakened or run-down condition. Young and old stock are subject to attacks. Congestion of the lungs is always present in Pneumonia, but congestion of the lungs does not always develop into this trouble.

SYMPTOMS.—Rapid or difficult breathing; a bloody mucous may discharge from the mouth; the comb may become dark red or even bluish; and the bird will be sleepy or in a comatose condition.

The lungs will be found full of blood—and very dark in color if a post-mortem examination is made.

TREATMENT.—If the lungs are affected to any great extent, treatment is practically hopeless, but taken at the start, a few drops of CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL given several times a day will

sometimes afford relief. However, to guard against Pneumonia is the best policy and, therefore, the birds should be protected from extreme exposure, and they should be kept in a thoroughly healthy condition.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC mixed in the dry mash or slightly dampened food as directed should aid materially in keeping Pneumonia out of the flock.

TUBERCULOSIS

Fortunately for the poultryman, this disease is not common. Its symptoms are so much the same as those of Consumption in poultry, and the treatment is so nearly identical that we will treat them as one in this article.

SYMPTOMS.—Lack of life, emaciation with signs of indigestion, a decided rise in temperature, and, during the last stages, violent diarrhoea. Tuberculosis is frequently called "Going Light"—although the latter does not always originate from this cause. There is one similarity however, in that birds so attacked seldom recover, and treatment is hardly advisable.

Tuberculosis is a germ disease and is highly contagious. It is usually communicated through contact with birds which have it.

There is no question but that strong, vigorous stock are seldom troubled with it, and that maintaining a high standard of health is the best known safeguard.

TREATMENT.—Kill all birds showing any symptoms and burn them. Remove the other birds and, with a sprayer or sprinkling can, disinfect everything that the diseased fowls have come in contact with, using a strong solution of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE. Keep disinfecting.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs

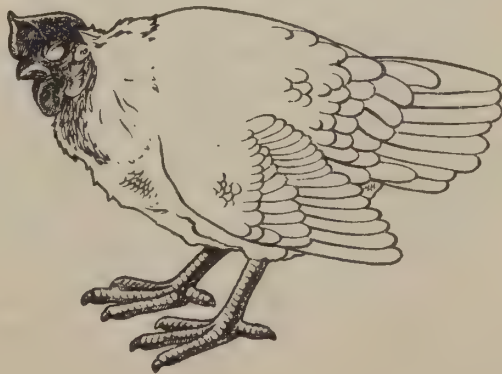
CHOLERA AND CHOLERA LIKE DISEASES

True Asiatic Cholera seldom shows itself in the fowls of this country and when it does appear its ravages are so rapid and deadly that cures are seldom made.

Therefore, the name Cholera, as commonly applied to poultry, covers a very wide field, and ranges from diarrhoea and indigestion, caused merely from excessive or improper feeding, to an aggravated condition of the digestive organs.

As all these disorders require much the same handling we treat them here collectively; and we advise prompt action, following the treatment described herein, whenever any of the symptoms develop in the flock.

Cholera-like diseases can develop from many causes; from eating too much sloppy food; eating new grains, spoiled meats; unsanitary



conditions; inflamed condition of the intestines; or even through the total absence of grit and thereby the lack of ability to properly digest the food.

SYMPTOMS.—The first symptom is that of Diarrhoea; the droppings show a yellowish discoloration, showing that the kidneys are not doing their duty. Owing to the different origins of the trouble the droppings will vary in color—showing various mixtures of green and yellow or a light colored mucous. The fowls will develop a fever; eat but little; drink lavishly; will become sleepy and weak; will withdraw from the flock and seek a dark, cool, secluded spot; the comb and even the face will become very dark; the skin assume a discolored appearance, and the feathers will be ruffled.

All these symptoms will not develop in one case as they depend upon the real cause of the trouble; but any of them can be taken as a warning, and prompt treatment is absolutely necessary.

TREATMENT.—Look for the cause of the trouble and remove it—this is vitally important.

Remove every affected bird you can detect, and put CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water—both in the pens and in the hospital. Fowls with Cholera, as in Roup, usually drink ravenously owing to their feverish condition and, therefore, the REMEDY quickly reaches the diseased parts.

In feeding, do not give meat or table scraps of any kind; no new grain unless it is parched; and in severe cases put them on a diet of boiled rice or boiled barley in which CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC has been mixed. Also clean the house and runs, burn the refuse; if any fowls die, bury them deeply or burn them; and spray CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE into every nook and corner of the house, hospital, and over the runs. Do this frequently until the last sign of the disease has disappeared from the flock.

SOUR CROP

Young chicks and grown fowls are both subject to this ailment. The fermentation is due either to ravenous feeding; the taking of soured food or stagnant water; or too slow digestion—due to the absence of grit.

SYMPTOMS.—The crop is distended; usually soft, and when manipulated the chick or fowl will belch. The bird will also be dopey and dejected, and it will frequently move the crop in its effort to expel the cause of its misery. Unless prompt action is taken, the poison developed will quickly kill.

The trouble is particularly prevalent in warm, humid weather—and is, therefore, mainly a late spring and summer ailment.

TREATMENT.—Follow the treatment described for Crop Bound as far as is necessary. The contents of the crop can however, usually be removed through the mouth. Give the bird a little baking soda in water and do not feed for a day after the crop has become empty.

For several days, feed easily digested food—but once a day give the fowls a little moist food in which CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC

has been placed. This will invigorate and help to put the birds back into condition.

NOTE—As a feed for young chicks, grains, or mixtures of grains are preferable, and as a ration for the first three weeks CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD will be found particularly adapted to promote healthy growth.

CROP BOUND

This trouble is usually caused by digestive disorders or improper feeding. Too much food in the crop will distend it and impair its functions. This condition may be the result of the fowl eating dry grass, wire grass, straw or leaves, etc., which form into a tangled mass and cannot pass beyond the crop, or it frequently occurs from a paralyzed condition of the crop due to low vitality.



SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are easily discovered as the fowl shows marked signs of distress, the crop is hard and greatly distended; and its feathers are ruffled.

TREATMENT.—Pour a little sweet oil into the fowl's mouth and force it to swallow. Then suspend it by the legs, thus leaving both hands free, and gently kneed the crop until its contents is loosened up—then try to remove the mass by working it up the throat and out the mouth.

However, more heroic measures are usually needed—and opening the crop is preferable, as it is then possible to *know* that every particle and possible obstruction has been removed. Opening the crop has no bad effect on the bird.

To do this, take a sharp knife or razor and make a cut about an inch long across the crop near the neck—and, with a buttonhook, gently remove the mass through the opening, being careful to clean the crop thoroughly. Then wash out the crop with a solution containing a few drops of carbolic acid, or CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE, one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful to a pint of water, and if you desire, sew up the cut. This, however, is not necessary, as the cut is high up on the crop and it will heal quickly without this attention if care is taken to prevent the bird from excessive feeding.

Whether the crop has been opened or the food removed through the mouth, the bird should be given some baking soda in water to purify and sweeten the crop and digestive organs generally—but, unlike the treatment for Sour Crop, it should have a light feed at once as it may be in a practically starving condition.

Soft feed—and only a little of this at a time—is preferable; and if a little CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is mixed in the food at each feeding for several days the fowl should rapidly recover, and show no permanent injury.

GASTRITIS

This is inflammation of the stomach (which lies between the crop and the gizzard) due to eating mouldy, poisonous or foreign indigestible substances, to constant over-feeding, to lack of grit, or to drinking impure water.

SYMPTOMS.—Inflammation of the crop, or intermittent diarrhoea and constipation. There is a loss of appetite and general debility, together with increased temperature.

TREATMENT.—Give the birds more range and a change in diet. Give boiled rice water to drink. Add one-fourth teaspoonful baking soda to each quart of drinking water. If birds are constipated, give CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE according to directions, continuing as long as necessary. Give them easily digested foods such as boiled rice or boiled barley and keep them on short rations for several days.

CONSTIPATION

This is caused by a lack of exercise or to improper feeding, or by worms; and in the case of chicks a common cause is obstruction of the vent. Often chicks are given too much cornmeal and other heavy food and not enough green food and bulky material. Enlarge the runs if possible; give an increased amount of bran in the mash, also putting in the mash a large percentage of cut alfalfa or cut clover. For medicine give CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE, either as a laxative, or as a cathartic dose as needed, according to directions.

BLACKHEAD

Blackhead is a parasitic disease which first attacks the caeca (the two blind pouches of the intestines) and later affect the liver.

It is most prevalent in Turkeys, but at times is known to attack other domestic fowls.

The parasite is thrown off from diseased birds in the excrement and spreads through the flock by being taken up in the drinking water and food.

When it enters the body it passes along the alimentary canal until it reaches the caeca. Here it lodges, penetrates the lining of the intestine and rapidly multiplies.

Soon the caeca is filled with a yellowish, white or grayish cheesy material and the parasite then begins to reach out and soon affects the liver of the bird.

Some authorities claim that young turkeys should not be kept near other domestic poultry for the reason that they believe many birds are affected with the parasite and are constant causes of contagion although they, individually, do not suffer from the attack.

SYMPTOMS.—Young turkeys (Poults) from two weeks to four months old are most susceptible to attack.

The first symptom is a lack of interest in the food and a diarrhoea caused by the inflammation.



Caeca of
Healthy
Turkey.

Caeca of
Diseased
Turkey.

After a short time the head begins to darken in color, hence the name, BLACKHEAD.

As the trouble progresses the bird becomes listless, droops its wings and rapidly weakens.

TREATMENT.—In treating the disease—prevention is far better than a cure—in fact, to guarantee a cure would be impossible, although our BLACKHEAD REMEDY has brought enthusiastic testimonials. However, we advise keeping the birds in full vigor, thereby making it possible for them to throw off the parasites before they get a firm hold.

For this purpose CONKEY'S POULTRY CONDITIONER will be found valuable and if the poults show the slightest sign of diarrhoea administer the BLACKHEAD REMEDY at once. We believe a great many poults could be saved if CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY was kept in all their drinking water until they were at least six weeks old. Bury all birds that die. Kill those that seem to be in the last stages of the disease; and carefully disinfect the ground and roosting places.

LIMBER NECK

This is ptomaine poisoning and is a very fatal disease, demanding immediate treatment. It can be cured in the early stages.



Limber Neck is caused by eating putrified animal matter. If the premises are diligently searched when this disease first makes its appearance, some dead animal or fowl upon which the birds have been feasting will likely be found in a state of decomposition; or the trouble will have developed through

the eating of spoiled ground bone or other animal food. It might also be due to intestinal worms, but that is not frequent.

SYMPTOMS.—The main symptom from which the disease gets its name is the peculiar action of the neck, which is so limber that the bird cannot hold its head in position. The bird is weak on its legs and staggers and trips as it attempts to walk.

TREATMENT.—Separate the sick birds from the others. Place one heaping teaspoonful of CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY in a quart of water and stir until dissolved. Then give each bird one tablespoonful of the solution three or four times a day, according to the severity of the attack. Hold the bird's head back and elevate the bill when giving the medicine. The fowl should begin to show decided improvement after one day's treatment. As the digestive organs are considerably affected in this disease the use of CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC for a few days will usually hasten recovery.

POISONING

Through careless distribution of insect killers, salt brine, sale meat, lye, fertilizers, copperas, phosphorus from matches, rough on rats,

paint left in old cans, Paris green, etc., many fowls meet death annually.

It is, therefore, necessary to use the utmost precaution to prevent fowls from obtaining access to such death-dealing articles.

SYMPTOMS.—Trembling, convulsions, and drowsiness. The fowls seek a dark place and draw their heads close to the body. As a rule, the cause of the trouble is discovered too late to permit treatment.

TREATMENT.—If the case is discovered immediately, try to empty the crop. If you know or suspect the nature of the poison, an antidote for same should be given. Where poison is due to salt, lye, or fertilizers which contain nitrate of soda, give as drinks strong coffee, brandy, or flaxseed tea, slippery elm or similar mucilaginous liquids. Where poisoning is due to copper, zinc, or lead, give white of egg in liberal quantities. For phosphorus, give magnesia and afterwards flaxseed tea.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

The liver in fowls, as in human beings, is one of the largest organs of the body and one of the most important. It prepares the bile



Diseased Liver.

which plays such an important part in digestion, and it has much to do with the chemical changes in the blood. The principal diseases are Congestion of the Liver—Inflammation of the Liver, called Hepatitis—Atrophy, or wasting of the Liver—and Fatty Degeneration of the Liver. For our purpose, all of these may be classed under the head of liver troubles, as many of the symptoms are practically identical and the method of treatment is very much the same.

The main cause of Liver Trouble is found in the lack of exercise

and overfeeding. Foods which are too rich, or too heavy in their proportions of starch and fat-producing elements, may have been fed.

These troubles are also caused by the presence of parasites in the liver—those characterizing Chicken Cholera, Tuberculosis, and Black-head (the latter is found in turkeys) being the most common. These cause various derangements, inflammation of the tissues, and finally death.

SYMPTOMS.—The great difficulty in overcoming troubles of the liver is that the symptoms are often misleading and slow to appear, the result being that they are frequently discovered too late to apply

an effective remedy. The fancier, or careful poultryman, who watches his flock closely, is able to detect these symptoms, but with the ordinary market poultryman the disease is liable to be well advanced before the need of a remedy becomes apparent.

The comb and wattles usually show a lack of color, gradually changing to dark red or purple; there is a loss of appetite and the bird is sluggish. In Jaundice the skin takes on a yellowish hue, and this is also indicated in the comb and wattles. The disease is commonly attended by a watery diarrhoea dark in color gradually changing to a yellow cast.

TREATMENT.—Give free and open range if possible and see that birds have plenty of exercise. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil or **CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE** according to directions on the package. Change the diet, carefully regulating the amount of food given, and feed in a way that will induce exercise. Feed mash sparingly, but supply green food liberally. When diarrhoea accompanies this trouble—treat as described under “Cholera, and Cholera-Like Diseases.”

Chick Diseases

WHITE DIARRHEA

White Diarrhea takes its name from the symptom most prominent in the disease; a profuse diarrhea largely mucous and carrying a whitish deposit which is thrown off by the kidneys.



It is a germ disease—these germs causing irritation which bring on an inflamed condition of the intestines, and the whitish secretion showing that a very rapid breaking down of the tissues is taking place.

SYMPTOMS.—One of the first symptoms observed is a disposition to huddle together and to remain under the hover or under the hen. The chicks appear listless and indifferent, and stand in one position or sit with the eyes closed—making little effort to eat.

The wings droop or hang limply from the body and the chick may chirp almost constantly.

As the disease develops the droppings become white and creamy, mucilaginous and glairy — or they may be mixed with brownish material. Often a sticky excrement adheres to the down about the vent, dries, and accumulates until the opening is completely closed. This condition unless soon relieved will in itself bring about the death of the chick.

In advanced stages the chick seems to be in great pain and becomes weak and emaciated until the legs can scarcely support the body and towards the last becomes completely exhausted.

The real characteristic symptoms in nearly all cases are the white diarrhoea discharges and the rapid wasting away.

When the chicks have hatched with the germs in their system, the trouble will show almost at once. However, when chicks become infected through external causes this usually takes place during the

first three days after hatching and symptoms may not develop for several weeks.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The first step in the prevention of the disease lies in the selection of eggs from stock that is known to be free from the disease germs.

With affected hens the disease is confined to the egg organs, rather than in the digestive tract as in chicks, so that the egg when it is laid may carry the infection.

As there is no practical way of determining the presence of these germs in the laying stock—the chicks themselves become the only clue—therefore, when you find that White Diarrhea develops within a day or so after the chicks hatch—it is reasonable to suspect contamination of the parent stock, and eggs, therefrom, should not be used.

When the disease develops later as previously described—this may be due to infected Incubators, Brooders, Coops or infected ground on which the young chicks have been placed.

The first step here would be to thoroughly disinfect the entire equipment and by putting all later hatched chicks on new ground.

TREATMENT.—As a precautionary measure or in the actual treatment of the disease—CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY, which has accomplished excellent results during several seasons past, should be constantly kept in the drinking water from the first. This should do much to check the development of the disease in infected chicks.

For disinfecting purposes we recommend the use of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—a high grade preparation intended for such purposes.

DIGESTIVE DISORDERS IN CHICKS

Little chicks are particularly susceptible to digestive ailments, and improper incubation, brooding, and mistakes in feeding and general handling frequently bring on such troubles.

The symptoms are frequently similar to those of White Diarrhea although the White Diarrhea germ is not present. However, the same treatment as indicated for White Diarrhea is advisable in such cases. If possible, the cause should be corrected.

GAPES

Gapes can hardly be classed as a poultry disease—it being due entirely to the presence of small worms which have attached themselves to the inside of the wind pipe and thereby obstruct the breathing—yet it carries off chicks in great numbers between the age of three and eight weeks, and, therefore, deserves prominent place in any book treating on Poultry Diseases.



The ways of acquiring the parasite are many, but most frequently it is taken into the body through contaminated drinking water; when eating earthworms infected with the parasite; or by picking up the Gape Worms thrown off by some other chick.

NOTE—Earthworms are excellent for chicks, but they should not be fed if taken from gapey ground.

It is therefore important to remove all the chicks from infected ground and to regularly spray the coops and ground on which they are kept, with a weak solution of a good disinfectant and germicide. CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE is particularly desirable.

SYMPTOMS.—The presence of the Gape Worms in the wind pipe, sometimes as many as thirty and forty, make breathing hard for the chick; therefore, it will be seen to either breathe with its mouth open or later, when the worms grow in size, to gape with every breath. The worms by their presence not only sap the strength of the chick by sucking the blood and by obstructing the breathing passage—but the struggle for breath makes it almost impossible for the chick to feed and therefore, unless quick relief is given, it will succumb to the combined influences of suffocation and starvation. It is also desirable to stop the trouble as soon as possible as chicks cured after reaching the advanced stages, long show the stunting effect of their experience.



Trachea showing Gape Worm.

TREATMENT.—Remove the brood to new ground; feed only on boards; do not allow them to wade through the wet grass; and apply CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY as directed on the package.

LEG WEAKNESS

This is usually caused by forcing the growth of the chick too rapidly, especially broilers, and not providing in the ration sufficient muscle and bone producing material. Another frequent cause is too much under heat in the brooder, or the keeping of the chicks or fowls for too long a time on a wood or stone floor. This is also found in cases of metallic poisoning, birds losing entire control of their legs.

SYMPTOMS.—The name is a good indication of the nature of the trouble. Walking or standing is difficult, and they may sit down while eating.

TREATMENT.—If the cause is an improperly heated brooder, change it. If from dry or cold floors, cover the floors deep with litter. Provide ample outside run. Be sure a well balanced ration is being given, including plenty of green stuff. Don't overcrowd and have some means of inducing considerable exercise.

In treatment, give CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC in a light feeding of moist mash once a day, but don't forget about taking proper action against the cause.

Since, however, many cases of leg weakness are traceable to improper feed we strongly urge the use of CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD for at least the first three weeks. This is a properly balanced food containing a goodly amount of mineral matter, etc., which is necessary to the proper development of the chick.

The use of CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD will relieve the breeder from many losses and difficulties, as a chick properly fed gets a splendid start and is not susceptible to many of the diseases which take off so many chicks.

External Parasites

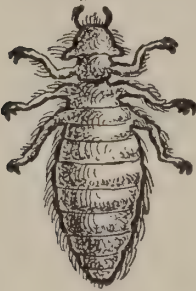
LICE

The word "Lice" explains the cause of much disease, many poor egg records, and great loss to the poultryman. If a fowl is not doing well, and is in any respect below standard, a good practice is to first **LOOK FOR LICE**. If this book accomplishes nothing more than to impress this emphatically upon the mind of every reader, it will have fulfilled a mission the benefit of which cannot be estimated, and will have resulted in saving many poultrymen large amounts of money, not to mention worry and disappointment.

Many people maintain that lice can spring spontaneously from filth alone. This is not true. Lice can generate only from parent stock and these, in some manner, must be introduced into a flock before lice can be present. The ways of introduction, however, are so numerous, that it is almost universally true that where the fowl is, there also will be found the louse. There are many kinds of lice that attack the domestic fowl and we might enter into a technical description of their nature, habits, and classification, but this would be a waste of time from a practical standpoint. For our purpose we can consider them under three classes, as their habits run in three directions, and we advise three different preparations to exterminate them all. No one preparation is practical in exterminating the different kinds. We will call the three classes, Body Lice; Head Lice; and Mites.

BODY LICE

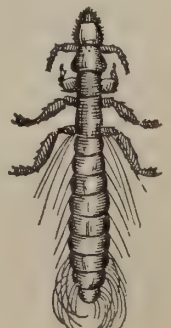
Body Lice are to be found on all parts of the fowl's body, but in greater numbers among the fluffy feathers below the vent. Unlike the mite, they remain on the fowl's body and there multiply very rapidly. It is estimated that in eight weeks' time, one louse will produce from itself and offspring—125,000 lice.



While this specie does not suck the fowl's blood, it lives on the roots of the feathers and by attacking the scales of the skin. This results in extreme irritation and constant annoyance to the birds.

HEAD LICE

These lice are of the family "pediculidae" which are true blood suckers, and have long bills with which to puncture the skin and blood vessels underneath. They fasten on the head and throats of little chicks, leaving the head of the mother hen as soon as the chicks are hatched. They quickly sap the vitality of young chicks, and thousands upon thousands die yearly from this cause alone. Brooder chicks are not exempt unless kept entirely away from older birds, and even then it is well to examine them occasionally.



MITES

These pests are the worst of all, if it is possible to make comparisons. Unlike the body lice, they remain on the fowl's body chiefly at night. During the day they hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts, droppings boards, wall of the houses, nests, etc., or any spot where they can conceal themselves. At night they swarm over the fowl's body.



Where the roost comes in contact with the side of the building, they find a convenient lodgment.

You may notice an accumulation there which has every appearance of a handful of dust. It may escape your serious notice for a time, until you discover that it moves and is a mass of living organisms—a countless body of mites waiting for roosting time.

What a reception for the flock to have this army of Mites quickly spread themselves over their bodies, to bite, or bore through the skin, suck their blood, deprive them of rest, and sap the best of their vitality!

GENERAL CAUSE.—As stated above, lice do not spring up themselves, though the main cause of their increase is carelessness and filth. The very rapidity of the increase of these pests explains how necessary it is to everlastingly fight them, with dependable preparations and by cleanliness in the poultryhouse.

SYMPTOMS.—Fowls troubled with lice show a decided restlessness. They are continually picking and scratching themselves. Their plumage becomes ragged and torn from constant picking, and faces, skin, and combs become pale. They grow listless and thin. Setting hens leave the nests frequently, and often forsake them, as they grow sick and are forced to give up in self-defense. Little chicks have bowel trouble and drop off or become droopy. It is impossible to name all the symptoms. Many put the symptoms down as those of Cholera and other diseases, and treat their flocks accordingly, failing completely to find the real cause of the trouble.

TREATMENT.—The first thing is to clean up and remove all filth and uncleanness from and about the poultry houses, and to make the quarters sanitary—and KEEP THEM SO. Don't allow droppings to accumulate, and it is best to remove them daily. Dropping-boards under the roosts are an absolute necessity, as they can be kept clean with but little labor. This will put you in position to most effectively use the proper remedies for overcoming lice. Provide the fowls an ample dust bath of clean, fresh earth, free from lumps; and to this add a liberal sprinkling of CONKEY'S LICE POWDER.

TO OVERCOME BODY LICE.—For successfully fighting body lice, a good powder is a most effective treatment. Fowls should be grasped by the legs and held head downward, while CONKEY'S LICE POWDER is thoroughly dusted and worked among the feathers getting it down near the skin.

Lousy fowls should be dusted thoroughly every ten days or two weeks, particularly during hot weather, as the eggs will hatch

after the old lice disappear. Setting hens should be dusted with CONKEY'S LICE POWDER several times as directed, and all nest boxes should be freely sprayed with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE.

To our lice preparations we have recently added a new article known as CONKEY'S LICE FIX. This is in the form of an ointment and is to be applied sparingly around the vent.

Where the use of the powder is for any reason objectionable we can highly recommend LICE FIX as a means of keeping the birds practically free from lice for a long period after each application.

TO OVERCOME HEAD LICE.—Head Lice are a constant menace to young chicks. They fasten themselves about the head and become so numerous in a short time that they soon sap the life of the chick. As soon as the chicks are hatched, these head lice come from the old hen, or from the carelessly kept brooder, and suck the blood of the chicks, either directly causing death, or so weakening the chicks that other troubles easily creep in.

Look very closely for them, as they are attached to the skin and are frequently mistaken for pin feathers. Their enormous size readily explains their death-dealing power to little chicks. Therefore examine your chicks carefully from time to time whether they are with hens or in brooders.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT is a clean, non-poisonous ointment, harmless to little chicks if used according to directions. A very little is all that is needed. Do not try to raise chicks without it.

TO OVERCOME MITES.—For the destruction of the much-dreaded roost mite, a liquid not a powder, is required. CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE or CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID will do its work quickly, effectively, and in a manner entirely satisfactory to you. This liquid should be painted on the roosts, sprayed over the dropping-boards, nest boxes, and all parts of the building where there is any possibility of Mites finding a hiding place. Care should be taken to paint the under sides of roosts, and to fill all cracks and crevices with the liquid. It is a strong disinfectant and germicide and its frequent use will assist materially in keeping down disease.

When you want to do something for your fowls and don't know exactly what to do—take the spray pump and shoot around the house some CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE or LICE LIQUID. It's a good habit to acquire.

Before leaving this subject, we wish to outline a very quick, cheap, and sure way to rid the premises of these pests. Take out all litter and burn it; then remove the roosts, nest boxes, and all apparatus attached to the walls if possible, clean and thoroughly paint same with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE or LICE LIQUID full strength. Then, thoroughly spray or paint every part of the house with a solution of one-half pint or more of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE or one pint or more of CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID to one gallon of water. If whitewash is used at this time mix in the disinfectant in the proportion mentioned above. Don't leave a crack or crevice that is not thoroughly soaked with this preparation. Work of this kind should be done sufficiently early in the day so that the fumes will not be too strong at roosting time and the house will be thoroughly

dry. The secret of keeping these pests down lies in regularly going over the fowls and houses carefully.

THE DEPLUMING MITE

This parasite usually makes its appearance in the spring and summer, and attacks the roots or base of the feathers which fall off and leave a stubby bare spot. It is passed from one fowl to another and spreads through an entire flock. The bare spots left by the work of these mites will not present an abnormal appearance but, if nearby feathers are removed, the mites can be detected at their base, having the appearance of fine dust.

TREATMENT.—Apply CONKEY'S LICE FIX sparingly to the base of the feathers surrounding the bare spot—and repeat later if necessary.

STICK TIGHT OR HEN FLEAS

The Hen Flea—or Stick-tight, is a troublesome pest to poultry raisers in southern climates. It is generally found attached to the comb and wattles with its head buried in the flesh. In many cases these insects are so crowded about the eyes that the bird cannot see to eat. It is impossible for the bird to remove them, and they cling so tightly that the poultryman cannot pick them off.

You must rid the premises of them also, if possible, for they will be on the ground and in the houses. Try spraying the ground, houses, nests and roosts with a solution of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—one pint to a pail of water, and keep this up two or three times a week or until the Fleas have entirely disappeared.

SCALY LEG

This disease is caused by a parasite working between the scales of the feet and legs. The scales are loosened and elevated by a crustaceous substance accumulating beneath them, which gradually spreads over the legs and even on the fleshy part of the leg above the hock joint, often making it difficult for the bird to walk.

Scaly leg is communicable and, while not fatal, it is injurious to the bird and lowers its sale value, as well as its usefulness. Never set a hen having Scaly Leg—cure her first. The disease is more prevalent among fowls that are poorly cared for, but under the best conditions it will frequently develop.



TREATMENT.—Wash the leg and all affected parts with warm soapy water allowing plenty of time for the surface scale to become softened. Then apply CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY (an ointment) to the entire surface. Do not rub off the scale—this will drop off as the parasites are destroyed—and a few applications will leave the leg in a bright, natural, healthy condition. In mild cases soaking is unnecessary.

Internal Parasites

ROUND WORMS

Worms are not as a rule a source of serious trouble among fowls, but every poultryman should know what they are, and the proper treatment. This name is derived from the form, and is used to distinguish them from the flat tape-worm. They are white in color, with the head pointed, and their length varies from one-half inch to four and five inches. They are not a source of great trouble unless present in large numbers, in which case their mass interferes with the passage of food and proper digestion. Their presence also causes more or less irritation, which brings on diarrhoea, and they take so much of the fowl's food for their own sustenance that the bird loses strength. It is also possible that the waste thrown off by the worms is absorbed into the system with harmful effect.

SYMPTOMS.—It is difficult to outline symptoms which can be taken as certain evidence of this trouble. Because of this—worms frequently cause considerable injury to a flock without their presence being suspected. Sometimes, however, these worms pass through the intestines and are thrown off in the excrement. A vigorous appetite is usually present—but in spite of this there is a general wasting away; a slight diarrhoea and symptoms of indigestion may also accompany this trouble. Worms often cause staggering and this symptom is called Staggers by many, as a special disease.

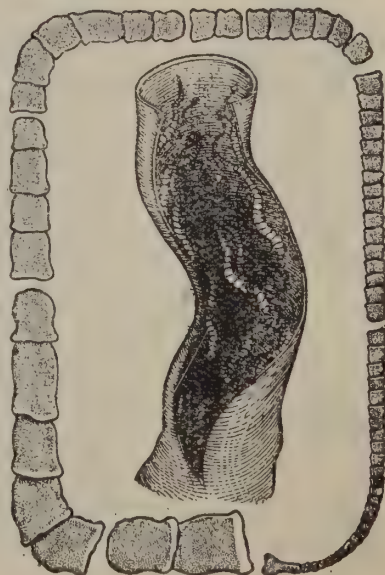
TREATMENT. — Watch for any indication of worms, and remove affected birds from the flock. Begin treatment at once using CONKEY'S WORM REMEDY, and continue until desired results are obtained.

TAPE WORM

The name is derived from the great length of these worms and their flatness, resembling tape.

SYMPTOMS.—The symptoms are much the same as with the round worm. Frequently, however, sections of the worms may be noticed in the droppings. Fowls mope around from no apparent cause, and their plumage is rough and loses brilliance. They become dull and listless and show no disposition to work. There is usually diarrhoea, and the birds grow weak and thin.

TREATMENT. — Same as for round worm. All droppings should be burned and premises disinfected with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE.



CHICKEN POX—SORE HEAD

This disease is known by different names in different localities, such as Sore Head, Pigeon Pox, Warts, and Pian. It is very contagious, frequently fatal, and is a very annoying and disgusting disease, which brings down the general health of the fowls and opens the way for other diseases.



It is often introduced by new birds, and is especially noticeable in damp, warm weather, and develops in houses that are not kept clean and dry. Chicken Pox attacks chickens, turkeys, pigeons and geese, but principally chickens and pigeons.

SYMPTOMS.—Scabby warts on the comb, lobes, and face, and occasionally on various parts of the body. These are brownish and rough, and resemble the common wart. When broken they discharge a thick, yellow liquid.

TREATMENT.—Isolate all affected birds, and thoroughly disinfect the houses, etc., with a solution of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—one pint to fifty pints of water. Then dry out by opening doors and windows.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY is a combination package of salve and powder. Apply the salve daily to affected parts. Results are hastened if the warty growths are softened with warm water and soap, and the tops of the warts are gently removed with a blunt instrument, before applying the salve. Place one teaspoonful of the powder in each quart of soft feed, and give this to the birds once a day for four days and discontinue for three days. If necessary to continue longer, use half the amount to each quart of feed, gradually reducing the amount. Where there is canker use CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL.

FAVUS

This disease is a growth of the fungus known as "Achorion Schoneinii." This same fungus has been known to attack man, as well as dogs, cats, mice, rabbits and horses. It is easily acquired and may attack the most healthy fowl. It is highly communicable.

This growth may develop in damp and ill-ventilated quarters, but it is usually communicated by introducing infected birds into the flock.

SYMPTOMS.—Small white or gray spots on the comb, round or irregular, from the size of a pin-head to that of a dime. They extend in size and increase in numbers until nearly all of the skin of the affected part is covered. They then form in a thin scale or crust on the surface of the skin.

This crust thickens as the disease advances and becomes cup-shaped in form; that is, raised on the edges and depressed in the centers, and it will keep on until the deposit may be a quarter of an





USE THIS TONIC EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Every bird you own, from the day it is hatched deserves the help and support that a good tonic and regulator will give. Therefore, you cannot give too much thought to the selection of that tonic. It must contain the elements that will aid digestion, tone up the fowl and assist in keeping it in good condition, but it *must not* contain any ingredients that will have an over-stimulating, injurious effect upon the sensitive organs of the birds.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic

is a Regulator, Laying Tonic, Molting Powder and Chick Conditioner of a high type; and is made with the same scientific care that has earned a world-wide reputation for the efficiency of Conkey Remedies. It contains no cayenne and is free from filler.

Put vim and vigor into your birds and make them thrive by using Conkey's regularly for your —

Breeding Birds in the early spring to build vitality and strength into the hatching eggs.

Young Chicks so that they will be strong, and able to throw off many of the ailments to which baby chicks are heir.

Growing Stock so that they will get more value out of the food they eat, and be hardy and thrifty through the strain of growing and feathering.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC helps nature do its work, and if you will use it as directed, regularly, you should have a thrifty, profitable, interesting lot of birds. It pays to buy it by the pail.

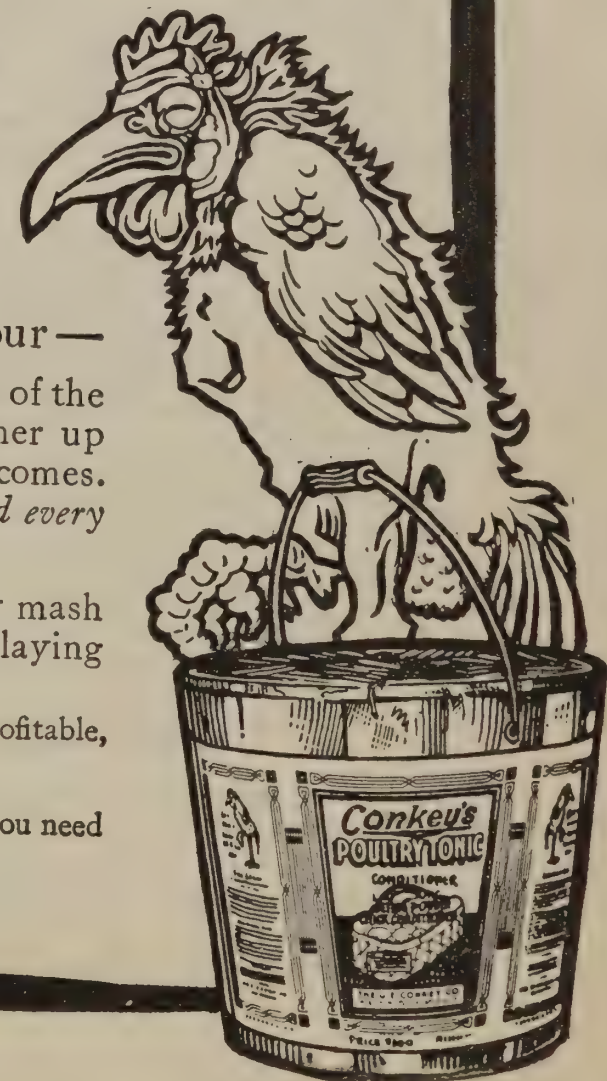
Prices:—1½ lb. Package 25c; 3¼ lb. Package 50c; 7 lb. Package \$1.00; 12 lb. Pail \$1.60; 25 lb. Pail \$3.00.

Buy Conkey's Remedies and Tonics from your local dealer whenever possible, but do not go without them if you cannot buy at home. You need Conkey goods because they do the work — and we will see that you are supplied when you cannot buy locally, if you will write us.

Also remember — you don't buy meal, oat-hulls nor any other filler when you buy **CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC**.

Molting Fowls to help them overcome the strain of the laying and brooding season and be ready to feather up quickly and to begin laying before the cold weather comes. *Don't neglect your hens at molting time — they need every particle of attention that you can give them.*

Laying Hens by giving it every day in the dry mash or the wet feed. Make them earn their board by laying eggs when eggs are high priced.



inch in thickness. While confined to the comb and head, Favus may be very successfully treated, but, if allowed to spread it is difficult to cure and birds may die of debility. In handling cases of genuine Favus, considerable care should be taken. While the fungus of Favus will not attack the healthy human skin, a slight crack, cut, or abrasion may become infected and turn into an ugly sore. Better use rubber gloves when handling diseased birds.

TREATMENT.—The treatment and preventive measures recommended for Sorehead—will apply in handling this disease—see page 23.

WHITE COMB

White Comb is quite a mild disease in which a white, powdery substance forms on the comb and face, at times extending down the neck, causing the loss of the feathers.

It is caused by dirty quarters, overcrowding in the houses, a lack of fresh air and sunshine, and range, or an absence of green food.

TREATMENT.—Apply the same treatment as for Sorehead. Remedy the conditions inducing the trouble.

MOULD

This form of poisoning is occasioned by fowls inhaling, or otherwise taking into their systems, mould which they obtain from mouldy food, or from mouldy hay, straw, vegetables, etc. Some people believe that anything is good enough for poultry and buy musty or damaged grain, etc. It is a costly economy and, sooner or later, Mould will be the result.

SYMPTOMS.—It is indicated by lack of ambition, the fowl separating itself from the others. The bird is sleepy and sits down from lack of strength. There is usually some catarrh, with rattling in the throat, difficult breathing, and temperature above normal. There is frequently a fungus growth on the membranes, forcing the mouth open, and somewhat resembling canker.

TREATMENT.—Practically nothing can be done. Birds dying from it should be burned and the remains buried. Prevention is the best plan. See that nothing of a mouldy nature, either as a food or as a litter, is placed within their reach. Frequent spraying of premises with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE will be found of great value. If you wish to try treatment, give strong coffee, brandy, or one-half to one grain of Quinine several times a day. Use CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL in treating the diseased condition of the mouth.

INFECTIOUS LEUKAEMIA

This is not an uncommon disease, but one which is little understood or suspected by the average poultryman. It is of germ origin and seldom found where conditions are sanitary.

SYMPTOMS.—Loss of strength, dullness, and drowsiness. The temperature is two or three degrees higher than normal. The effect of the disease is to increase the white and to decrease the red corpuscles of the blood and, as a consequence, the comb, wattles, skin,

and all visible mucous membranes, such as those of the mouth and head passages, become pale. Death usually occurs in from four to five days, though life may be prolonged for several weeks.

TREATMENT.—(Preventive Measure)—Poultry premises should have a thorough cleaning and everything about the place should be thoroughly disinfected with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE — one pint NOX-I-CIDE to 25 pints of water. This should be repeated daily until the disease is checked, and the utmost cleanliness must be observed. Only clean, pure, wholesome food should be given; drinking water must be frequently changed, and should be given in fountains which will keep out the filth and droppings from the birds. Feed CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC daily in the mash.

GOING LIGHT

Largely due to the many causes for rapid loss of flesh—Going Light is a baffling condition.

It is more often the forerunner of, or the result of other troubles, or it may come from a germ, or worms in the intestines; from unsanitary quarters; from improper feeding; lack of fresh air and sunshine; and even worriment from lice and mites.

SYMPTOMS.—The fowl will have a dejected appearance; move around in a listless manner; and show a loss of flesh.

TREATMENT.—Before applying treatment learn the cause bringing about this condition and the organs which are involved.

If constipated—give the fowl a cathartic dose of CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE; if droppings are loose—give it CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water. Then turn your attention to the quarters; clean everything thoroughly—sweeten with air and sunshine; thoroughly disinfect with CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE in solution. Only one fowl may have developed decided symptoms of the trouble. This may be because its constitution was in a weakened condition. It would be well therefore to give the balance of the flock a tonic treatment for a time at least. The greatest safeguard against the trouble is sanitary conditions.

Feed all the fowls a crumbly mash once a day in which has been mixed CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC.

Chicks sometimes lose flesh rapidly and the trouble is called Going Light—but the cause is deeper than that, and is due to some other ailment. If wing feathers are long, clip them (do not pull). Follow treatment for White Diarrhoea, if diarrhoea exists. If constipated, use CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE—then mix CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC in the feed.

DROPSY

Dropsy is usually due to some unnatural condition which interferes with the functions of the various organs. The result is an accumulation of water or liquid, usually in the abdominal cavity, and this can be easily detected by the distention of the parts. The swelling will not be hard, but will easily yield to pressure, only to bulge

out at another point. Affected fowls will lose appetite and have every symptom of general debility.

TREATMENT.—Treatment is very unprofitable and unsatisfactory. To keep the fowls active, and in strong physical condition, is the best preventive measure.

APOPLEXY

Apoplexy is the result of a ruptured blood vessel of the brain and the pressure of the blood that escapes therefrom.

It is caused by violent exertion, fright and by great straining while laying eggs—hens being sometimes found dead on the nests. They will occasionally be attacked while on the roost and drop off, or may suddenly fall and die when in the yard.

This trouble is far more common among hens beyond their first year and is greatly encouraged by an over-fat condition.

TREATMENT.—Very little, if anything, can be done for the cure of this trouble. Preventive treatment is the best and, for this, see that fowls have plenty of exercise and a balanced ration in proper quantities. If you wish to attempt treatment, follow directions under "Congestion of the Brain."

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN

Like apoplexy, this is not a common disease, and yet some birds suffer to quite an extent from it. Over-fat birds are the principal victims, though exposure to extremely hot rays of the sun will produce it. Oftentimes the presence of intestinal worms may cause symptoms similar to those produced by congestion of the brain.

SYMPTOMS.—Giddiness, convulsions, and uncertainty in walking. The head is thrown backward and upward. Sometimes the bird will appear drowsy and stupefied.

TREATMENT.—Provide a quiet, cool, and sanitary place for the bird. Apply very cold water or ice to the head, as it is important to reduce the temperature. Give a good dose of CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE and repeat if necessary. If you see evidence of intestinal worms treat as suggested under that heading.

FITS

The cause of this disease is more or less guess work. It may be due to the presence of worms in the intestines, or to pressure on the brain. The fowl will be subject to convulsions and unconsciousness, but may gradually recover and become apparently well.

TREATMENT.—Little or nothing can be done unless the trouble is due to worms, in which case treat as indicated under that heading. If this does not cure, it is best to kill the fowl.

RHEUMATISM

This disease is much the same as in the human family and, while it is not fatal, it keeps the fowls in a totally unprofitable condition.

Rheumatism is occasioned by exposure to dampness, cold weather, or may be due to poorly constructed houses, improper care and feeding, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—It is indicated by stiffness of the joints with more or less contraction of the muscles. Birds walk stiffly and lame, and lack energy and activity.

TREATMENT.—Provide dry, bright quarters, and don't overfeed. A large amount of green food should be given, with very little meat or animal food. **CONKEY'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY** is designed to relieve the fowls suffering from the common forms of Rheumatism. Follow directions on package.

BUMBLE FOOT

This is no more or less than a stone bruise, and is caused by the fowl jumping from too high roosts; by hard floors not properly covered with litter; or loose stones in the building or runs.



SYMPTOMS.—It is usually indicated by a hard, calloused area on the bottom of the foot but it may take the form of a soft swelling or abscess. In either case, the part will become inflamed, causing much irritation and suffering. The fowl will favor this foot while walking or running and rest it while standing. Frequently, if not attended to, the foot, toes, and even the shank above the foot will swell considerably, and gangrene or poison may set in.

TREATMENT.—Heroic treatment is particularly desirable in handling a case of Bumble Foot and we recommend that a deep incision be made in the corn and that the calloused parts be cut out cleanly with a sharp knife. Then remove all the pus that has formed; wash the wound thoroughly using a solution of **CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE**; and pack with **CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE**. Bind the foot so that the fowl cannot dislodge the bandage and place it on a bed of deep straw. Examine the foot daily and repack with the salve until the swelling has subsided and the foot assumed its normal condition.

Do not allow bird to roost—keep in separate quarters if possible and provide plenty of litter. Also a careful examination for the cause of the trouble should be made, and every step taken to remove it. Bumble Foot is not a disease and it can only be caused by undesirable, external conditions.

WIND PUFF—(Air Blister)

This appears mostly in little chicks. Its cause is an open question. Cut out a small piece of the skin to release air.

BROKEN LEGS

Fractures sometimes occur even in the best regulated poultry yards. If a little chick, or even a grown fowl, is the sufferer, it may be cured by bringing the broken parts together and winding

around the leg, or wing, a piece of clean, cotton cloth. Use tooth-picks, or larger pieces of wood, for splints or supports, and bandage these between the layers of cloth. A half dozen windings will be enough. Sew firmly to the bandage and allow them to remain until the break is healed. It will take but a short time. However, it is hardly advisable to treat broken bones other than those of the lower leg.

If there is an abrasion of the surface, it would be well to wash it with a weak solution of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE before dressing.

BAGGING DOWN

Bagging Down is an enlarged and overfat condition of the posterior part of the body, which sometimes becomes so distended that it reaches the ground.

It is caused, usually, by too heavy feeding or the feeding of corn and other fatty foods.

TREATMENT.—Change the diet to a balanced ration; feed green food plentifully; and compel the fowl to exercise. Feeding in a deep litter is particularly desirable. Feed little or no corn.

VENT GLEET

Cloacitis, or Vent Gleet, is a contagious catarrh of the cloaca, or lower portion of the bowel, and is usually transmitted from fowl to fowl in the act of copulation.

SYMPTOMS.—It is first indicated by frequent passages of excrement, the bird often trying to pass matter when there is nothing to pass. The membranes are red, dry, and swollen. A thin, watery discharge appears, which becomes white later on and is very offensive. This sometimes causes Canker of the Vent if not given attention.

TREATMENT.—Separate the sick birds from the flock. Make a warm solution of one teaspoonful of NOX-I-CIDE in two quarts of warm water, and for 15 or 20 minutes immerse the lower portion of the fowl's body, including the vent, in this solution. Dry and put in a warm room to prevent catching cold. Repeat each day if necessary, and inject CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL in the vent.

CANKER OF THE VENT

Canker of the Vent is caused in several ways—straining when laying, cuts, or a poisoned condition.

In general appearance it resembles ordinary Canker and usually yields to the same treatment. However, when this fails we advise a liberal application of CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE followed by a dusting of CONKEY'S HEALING POWDER.

Be sure to keep the fowl free from lice and mites, and its quarters thoroughly clean.

FROSTED COMB

There is no remedy for a badly frosted comb if it is allowed to thaw and become black. It is, therefore, necessary that active treatment should be given as soon as noticed.

TREATMENT.—Apply snow or ice-cold water to the comb until all frost has been extracted. Then anoint the comb with CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE, kneading it gently once a day until comb brightens up. Keep the bird where the temperature is above freezing, but never in a warm room. If carefully attended to, you may be able to save the comb intact. If water blisters form, lance these, and continue to apply the SALVE. If you have CONKEY'S CANCER SPECIAL on hand, apply this daily before using the salve. This will help materially in the treatment.

EGG EATING HABIT

It is a most annoying and expensive habit and a difficult one to break. No sooner is there an egg laid than it is eagerly eaten, and one fowl quickly teaches the others until a number in the flock may be seen to rush for an egg as soon as it is deposited in the nest. The habit is usually contracted from eating soft shelled eggs, or from the nest being too open and convenient.

TREATMENT.—One of the best methods is to make a small incision in either end of an egg and allow the contents to run out. Then make a mixture of soft soap and red pepper and refill the egg, closing the ends with court plaster and placing a number in the nests where the fowls can get at them. If these are eaten, fill others. It should not take long to sicken the fowls of the habit. It is also well to leave a few glass eggs in the litter to tease the egg eaters.

If you will see that fowls are kept busy, that shell-making material is provided, such as oyster shell, mortar, bone, etc., and that the nests are dark, roomy and well supplied with straw, you will have but little trouble from this cause. Remember to darken nests as much as practicable, have china nest eggs, and always collect freshly-laid eggs as quickly as possible.

FEATHER EATING

This is a bad habit and is usually caused by too close confinement; by a desire for animal food; and a lack of exercise. Rarely does this habit develop among fowls that have free range, or that are fed a balanced ration.

TREATMENT.—Give the fowls more room if possible, and during the winter months especially, see that the house is large enough for the number kept. Have plenty of litter on poultry house floor and keep the birds busy scratching for grains scattered in this.

Diseases of the Egg Organs

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVIDUCT

This is caused by heavy laying or to laying eggs that are too large. It is also caused by internal disorders of the oviduct, such as Egg Bound, breaking of the egg in the oviduct, etc. An over-fat condition is usually back of this trouble as it is in most derangements of the egg organs.

SYMPTOMS.—The fowl strains repeatedly as if attempting to lay and, if it does lay, the egg may be spotted with blood. The straining often leads to ruptured blood vessels which cause death. The vent is inflamed, the temperature first increases, but later decreases as the fowl loses strength and finally dies of exhaustion.

TREATMENT.—The diet should contain a large amount of green food, and all grains or mashes should be cooling. Do not give stimulating foods. The birds should be separated from the flock and be given a quiet place. A pinch of baking soda together with a dose of CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE will be found helpful. If you think that the egg is lodged in the passage, insert an oiled finger and proceed as in Egg Bound, but every movement should be slow and patient, as the inflammation is intense.

PROLAPSUS OF THE OVIDUCT

This is confined mostly to heavy layers, and is due to over-stimulating food, straining, especially when passing large eggs, and may also be due to constipation or any condition that does not allow the egg to pass.

SYMPTOMS.—There is usually a protusion from the vent of a highly inflamed dark red or violet-colored mass, which is liable to invite Gangrene.

TREATMENT.—Determine at once whether or not there is an egg in the passage. If so, treat as for Egg Bound. If it is not due to this trouble, then bathe the parts with warm water and, when dry, apply CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE and gently press the protusion back into place. Then follow treatment as outlined for Inflammation of the Oviduct. In addition to this, give the fowl five drops of Fluid Extract of Ergot; separate from rest of flock and keep clean.

EGG BOUND

This is more likely to happen with older fowls, especially during the latter part of winter, and may usually be traced to an over-fat condition.

SYMPTOMS. — The symptoms are unmistakable, as the bird becomes listless and makes frequent attempts to expel the egg.

TREATMENT.—In ordinary cases, inject a small quantity of sweet oil into the vent and then, by gentle pressure, assist the passage

of the egg. When this is accomplished, reduce the feed and give green food in abundance, withholding all fat-producing foods.

If this does not bring the desired result, and the egg is not ejected, immerse the posterior portion of the fowl in warm water for about half an hour. Inject oil as before and endeavor to assist the egg's movement. If this fails it is best to insert an oiled finger, breaking the egg, thus allowing its contents to escape, and then remove carefully all the shell with the finger. In the treatment for Egg Bound, Fluid Extract of Ergot should be given, five drops to a dose, two or three times a day. If it happens that through the fowls attempt to expel the egg, the oviduct is ruptured, and the egg breaks through the abdominal cavity, it will lead to death. If this is found to be the case, by all means kill the fowl.

BLOODY EGGS

Sometimes there may be found clots of blood within an egg. These are due to internal hemorrhages but can usually be counteracted by feeding plenty of green food; discontinuing forcing foods of all kinds; and giving less animal food; the object being to overcome the cause which may have produced the hemorrhage.

EGGS WITH ODORS

When such foods as onions, fish, and even garlic, are fed in small quantities they may prove beneficial, but if given continuously or to excess, the eggs may become tainted. A careful feeder will not experience much trouble along this line.

FREAK EGGS

Large or double yolk eggs, diminutive eggs, eggs without shells, those with thin shells or any unnatural formation may be due to various derangements of the egg organs.

The cause often lies in an over-fat condition or the too liberal use of rich and over-stimulating foods.

Very often there has been a lack of green food, and the birds have not been forced to take enough exercise to keep them in healthy condition.

The remedy lies in the feeding of a well balanced ration with ample green food; activity is essential and the grain should not only be fed in a deep litter—but should also be regulated in the amount furnished.

HOW TO PRODUCE EGGS

The important points in egg production are proper food fed in proper amounts, clean, pure water, sanitary housing and the provision for proper exercise for the fowl. There is one other factor which is very important because of the unnatural conditions which surround the domestic fowl and that is the use of a carefully prepared

tonic. It must be mild in its action, gently regulating the fowl's condition and helping nature do its work.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC meets this requirement and can be used regularly with beneficial effect. We recommend it also for use with breeding stock. In fact it is an excellent tonic to give to young chicks, growing stock, molting fowls and laying hens.

MOLTING

Molting is the annual shedding of feathers, and is a natural condition. However, it comes in August and September, a time when the fowls are usually in a very run-down condition, caused by the strain of the spring and summer laying, and weakened by the extreme heat.

It is, therefore, not only necessary to make the actual process of molting easy for the fowl, but to prepare her for the molt by renewing her vigor.

A good method to follow is to give a normal feed for about a week in which has been mixed CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC. This will tone the birds up. Then reduce the feed materially, giving no TONIC, continuing the short rations for ten days to two weeks—thereby causing the old feathers to loosen their hold.

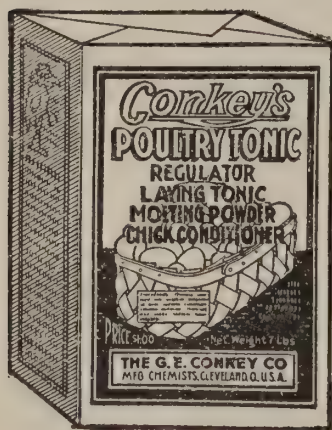
Then resume the heavy feeding, and the TONIC, and in addition to this give them plenty of green food and such feather-making foods as flax-seed meal, sunflower seed, or even sunflower leaves chopped fine.

The forced molt is profitable for the poultryman, as it quickly prepares the birds for the fall and winter laying—and it also has a beneficial effect upon the birds as they are thus helped through a very trying and exhausting period.

More two year-old birds die in September than at any other time of the year, due mainly to the fact that they have been allowed to shift for themselves after the spring work was completed and by the time they have gone through the molt their constitutions have become so weakened they drop off for want of vitality.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC

On pages 24 and 25—CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is carefully described. Read every word on these two pages as they tell you about as good an egg maker, regulator and conditioner as can be made. CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC is quality all the way through and should be used every day in the year for young, growing, molting, laying and breeding stock. It puts health and hustle into the birds—and is a money maker for you if you use it regularly. Buy it by the pail. CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC contains no Cayenne and no filler. 1½ lb. package 25c; 3¼ lb. package 50c; 7 lb. package \$1.00; 12½ lb. pail \$1.60; 25 lb. pail \$3.00. Express extra except on \$3.00 pail.



Conkey's Poultry Tonic is good for every bird you own every day in the year.

Poultry Remedies

When disease breaks into your flock you have no time for experimenting—what you want is a Remedy that will effect a cure.

If you have read this book we know you realize that it could only be compiled after careful study of poultry diseases—and the same care and accuracy that is so evident throughout the part of the book given to the description of poultry ills has been brought to bear in producing the remedies intended for their treatment.

No CONKEY Remedy is even introduced until it has been thoroughly tested:—it is made up as carefully as any prescription for human use could be compounded—and therefore, when you buy CONKEY'S Remedies you get the best that scientific research can produce. In addition to this you get our guarantee of money back if a CONKEY Remedy ever fails.

Don't accept substitutes—or something said to be “just as good”—get CONKEY'S Remedies and have their help from the start—get them of your local dealer, if he carries our line—if not, tell him he ought to and then send your order to us—you need CONKEY goods and we'll see that you are supplied.

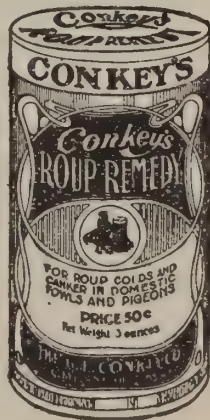
***Conkey's* ROUP REMEDY.**—No disease is a source of worry when a dependable cure is known—and this particularly holds in cases of Roup.

When we introduced our Roup Remedy twenty years ago—Roup, in all but its earliest stage, was considered incurable and the loss yearly was appalling.

Many poultrymen will remember what a stir the introduction of our Remedy made. Many were the views expressed—yet those who decided to give it a trial were astounded at its power over not only Roup, but Canker as well. In a remarkably short time it became the standard Roup Remedy and, because of its merit, has steadily held its position.

If you have CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY at hand you are carrying insurance against the ravages of this disease—and, if kept regularly in the drinking water during the fall, winter and early spring, but few if any cases of Roup will be developed.

Be sure to have CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY on your shelf—get it of our local dealer if one is in your section, but if not order direct of us. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at our dealers or postpaid.



Conkey's ROUP PILLS.—For convenience in treating individual cases of Roup and also for use in the show room, where colds frequently develop, we are now putting up Roup Pills.

We have planned to get these out for several years, but wanted to have a coating over them that would properly protect them in shipment and at the same time be readily soluble when given to the birds.

This is important, as treatment should be quick—and we found that this feature had evidently been overlooked by other Roup Pill manufacturers.

However, we now have that coating—and the combination is a very desirable one. It will pay you well to always have a box on hand. Box of 75 pills 25c; box of 175 pills 50c; box of 400 pills \$1.00. Get them of our dealers or by mail postpaid.



Conkey's CANKER SPECIAL.—This is a new member of the CONKEY line and a particularly worthy one.

It is for use wherever Canker, from any cause, has developed in poultry or pigeons, and must be applied locally.

Its action is to allay the inflammation and to not only stop the growth of the Canker but to rapidly dissolve the mass, thereby removing the trouble without blemish to the bird.

It is also particularly desirable for use at shows when birds develop slight colds which must be stopped immediately.

Canker is a ravaging disease, very contagious, and if allowed to run its course, permanently affects the physical condition of the bird. However, it is a very severe case that will not yield readily to our CANKER SPECIAL and we highly recommend it. Price 50c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's BRONCHITIS REMEDY.—Bronchitis is an inflammation of the membranes of the bronchial tubes, and does not yield to treatment for Roup, as the two conditions are vastly different.

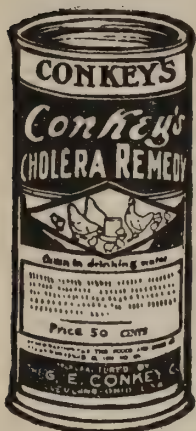
They are frequently confused, however, and it might be well to repeat here that if the fowl rattles when breathing; the head is of good color; and the eyes bright—it has Bronchitis. If it sneezes or wheezes when breathing and its head shows signs of swelling it is the early stages of Roup.

Quick action is always necessary in cases of Bronchitis and fowls are attacked with it far more frequently than is generally realized.

CONKEY'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY gives a quick relief and is one of the Remedies that should always be in your CONKEY Corner. Price 50c at our dealers or postpaid.



Conkey's CHOLERA REMEDY.—As explained elsewhere, the word Cholera, when applied to poultry troubles, covers a number of ailments—some very contagious—others but little more than indigestion.



However, the symptoms are very similar and all except the most virulent cases yield to the same treatment.

An excessively feverish condition of the intestines is always present in such cases; the fowl has little appetite and an abnormal thirst.

Therefore, CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY mixed in the drinking water quickly reaches the trouble, having a cooling influence on the inflamed membranes and a caustic effect upon the diarrhetic conditions.

For the treatment of so-called Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Trouble, Diarrhoea, and all kindred troubles in grown birds or chicks, this remedy will be found valuable.

Cholera is most prevalent in the fall, and particular attention should be given to detecting and stopping its development as soon as it appears. CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY should always be on hand. Prices 25c and 50c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's SORE HEAD (CHICKEN POX)

REMEDY.—Chicken Pox is a filthy disease, but it does not always develop through filth. In fact, it is contagious and great pains should be taken to prevent the introduction of infected birds into the flock.

A local application to the warty growths on the face, comb, and wattles is necessary; also the trouble must be treated through the blood.

CONKEY'S SORE HEAD REMEDY provides for both these treatments, the package containing a salve for local use and a powder that is given in the feed. The trouble is liable to break out at any time during the year and it is always well to be prepared for it. Price of package, 50c at dealers or 55c postpaid.



Conkey's LIMBERNECK REMEDY.—Limber-

neck, as explained on page 13, is not a disease—but is induced through the fowl's eating some putrid or poisonous substance. The fowl loses control of its neck (hence the name) and there is no local application that will alleviate the trouble.

It must be approached by neutralizing the poison—and this CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY is designed to do it.

Such attacks are frequent during the warm weather if fowls have free range—and while death is sure to follow if quick action is not taken, the trouble is not serious if you have the remedy on hand. Price 50c at dealers or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—This is a highly successful combination treatment consisting of a powder to be taken internally, and a liniment for applying direct to the affected part. It will be found very effective if used according to directions.

Money back if not satisfied with results. Price 50c at our dealers or 55c postpaid.



Conkey's BLACKHEAD REMEDY.—Breeders of turkeys should keep this remedy on hand. It will not always cure advanced stages of Blackhead, but it is particularly effective when early attention to the affected birds is given. It is mainly a late summer and fall disease. Price 50c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—This is a most necessary article, as it rids the fowl of many troublesome worms, thus promoting the return to a healthful condition. It is given in the food. Price 50c at our dealers or 55c postpaid.

Conkey's POULTRY LAXATIVE.—A laxative is often needed by itself, or in connection with another poultry remedy. CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE can be used either as a laxative or purgative according to the dose. It is compounded for poultry especially; is always of the same strength; and does its work without depleting the energy or usefulness of the fowl. Price 25c at our dealers or postpaid.



Conkey's POULTRY CONDITIONER is a highly concentrated combination of ingredients so proportioned that it acts gently but with positive effect upon the run down nerves and impoverished blood.

We highly recommend it for use in building up birds recovering from diseases—or when they are in a rundown, exhausted condition. It is also a splendid tonic for toning up show birds, and for keeping them in condition. Price 25c at our dealers or 30c by mail.

Conkey's SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Scaly Leg, as described on page 21 is unsightly, but has no marked ill effect upon the fowl. However, this is enough to make its removal desirable and a few applications of CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY will accomplish the purpose.

We also recommend its use when cleaning up the legs of show birds as it will do this effectively and give the leg and toes a bright, healthy lustre. Price 25c at our dealers or postpaid.

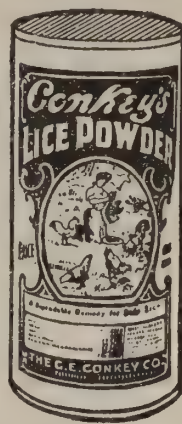




Conkey's HEALING SALVE.—The poultryman should not fail to keep this remedy on hand. It is a good antiseptic ointment and has many uses in healing various wounds, cuts, sores and eruptions. Equally valuable for human use. This article will be found highly satisfactory in every way, and also inexpensive. Price 25c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's LICE POWDER.—For successfully ridding fowls of body lice, nothing can equal a powder which is properly made. We consider this one of the best of our various preparations and offer you an article which is of a strength to make it very effective and at the same time harmless to the fowl. Lice simply cannot remain where CONKEY'S LICE POWDER is properly used. Hens that spend the day picking and scratching, in a vain effort to rid themselves of parasites, cannot give you satisfactory returns.

They lose their vitality and are more susceptible to all kinds of disease. CONKEY'S LICE POWDER is guaranteed to please you or money back. Also used for lice on cattle, horses, fleas on dogs, and for various bugs on cucumbers, squash, melon vines, etc. Prices, 5 oz. pkg., 10c; 15 oz. pkg., 25c; 48 oz. pkg., 50c; 100 oz. pkg., \$1.00 at our dealers or 5 oz. pkg., 15c; 15 oz. pkg., 40c; postpaid. The 48 oz. and 100 oz. packages are sent express collect.



Conkey's HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—Thousands of little chicks are killed each year by head lice—the largest blood-sucking louse that infests poultry. CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT is a carefully prepared article with an agreeable odor, and is very destructive to the murderous lice while harmless to the little chicks if used as directed. It should be remembered that powders are not effective in killing head lice; an ointment is the practical way to reach them. CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT is easy to apply, and a little does the work. Prices 1 oz. tube 10c; 3 oz. tube 25c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's LICE FIX.—A new way of getting after and driving off the ever-present Body Louse. It comes as an ointment and a few applications around the vent, each year, will keep the birds practically free from lice. Price 50c at our dealers or postpaid.

Conkey's FLEA SALVE.—This is a special exterminator for the Sticktight or Southern Flea. This troublesome parasite does not succumb to the ordinary lice killers, but this salve will do the work in a very few applications. Prices 25c at our dealers, or 30c postpaid.



Conkey's LICE LIQUID.—There are a great many poultrymen who do not seem to understand that the Mite requires entirely different treatment from the ordinary louse. There is no powder made that will entirely drive out the Mite, and until you are rid of him completely he will multiply very rapidly. In our opinion, the Mite will do more to reduce the profit from your fowls than all other varieties of vermin combined. CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID when applied will immediately destroy them and will help you rid your poultry house of these pests.



It can be painted on the roosts and applied to cracks and crevices, with a brush, full strength. Then mix 1 part CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID with 25 to 50 parts water and spray the whole house thoroughly. Repeat in a week or 10 days to destroy the mites hatching after the previous treatment was given.

We guarantee it to satisfy you if the simple directions which come with the can are followed. Prices of CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID, 1 quart 35c; 2 quarts 60c; 1 gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons \$4.00 at our dealers, or orders by mail sent express collect.

Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE. — Disinfectant, Lice Liquid, Germ Destroyer.—Germs are the cause of most diseases of poultry, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other domestic animals.

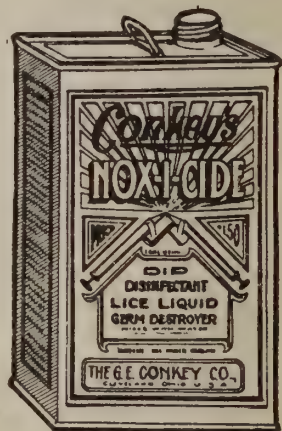
In an outbreak of disease it is not enough, therefore, to treat each individual animal with a remedy for the disease. It is necessary to go further and use a strong disinfectant, in an effort to kill the germs which are present, and which are thrown off by the sick animal.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE is a cheap, strong, effective, dependable disinfectant to use as a preventive measure against most germ diseases.

POULTRY; mix with water and spray on the walls, and in the cracks and crevices of your poultry house, to keep it clean and sanitary. Paint full strength on your roosts when fighting mites in the poultry house. Whenever fowls have any disease, use it mixed with water, for spraying about the place, washing up utensils, drinking fountains, and everything the fowls come in contact with. Use it for washing out incubators and brooders, to put them in a sanitary condition.

STOCK; use it as directed on the package for treating lice, ticks on your cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Use it as a spray, as a preventive measure against the spread of germ diseases in your barns, stables, etc. Use it for washing cuts, wounds, sores, as directed on the package, to kill the germs present and assist nature in healing quickly.

HOUSEHOLD; use it as a home disinfectant, in the sinks, closet, toilets, garbage cans. A few drops in a glass of water makes a good sanitary mouth wash, or gargle in cases of sore throat, etc. Can be used to assist the healing of cuts, sores, wounds, etc.



We do not recommend Nox-I-Cide
for treating ticks on Cattle and Hogs.

Every poultryman, every stockman, every householder would do well to keep a can of CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE on hand all the time, as it can be used for scores of different purposes.

Prices: 1 pt., 35c; 1 qt., 60c; ½-gallon, 90c; 1 gallon, \$1.50. Write for special prices on larger quantities. (Freight or express extra.)

Conkey's SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES.—They are easy to light, safe to use, and have protecting tin basins. They weigh ¼ pound each and burn for one hour. Sulphur fumes are deadly to most germ and insect life and neutralize germ infection when the air is moist. It may be necessary to use several of the candles at one time if the premises is large. Be careful to remove birds or pet animals. Prices, per box of 1 dozen packed neatly, \$1.00. Each 10c—3 for 25c. By mail, add 5c each to cover postage.

Chick Remedies and Foods

Conkey's GAPE REMEDY.—This remedy is a sneezing powder the action of which is to loosen the grip of the gape worms on the windpipe, and through the sneeze aid the chick in throwing them off. It has no effect other than this on the bird and an entire brood can be treated at one time by enclosing them in a box or barrel and dusting the powder over them through a cloth.

Gapes come usually during the late spring and early summer and at this time we recommend that CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY be kept always on hand. Price 50c at our dealers; 60c postpaid.



Conkey's WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY.—

The causes and effect of this disease have been thoroughly treated upon on page 15. That the disease takes a heavy toll each year is unquestioned—and the aim should be to reduce this loss to just as low a point as possible.

As an aid to this end we cannot speak too strongly regarding CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY. Its action is to destroy the germs causing the trouble and to allay the feverish, ravaging condition present throughout the intestinal tract. It is a soluble powder given in the water. The chicks are very thirsty, therefore, it quickly reaches the seat of the trouble.

In the hatching season, it pays to be prepared for this trouble—have a box in your CONKEY Corner. Price 25c and 50c at our dealers or postpaid.



Conkey's STARTING FOOD FOR CHICKS.—It is the first 3 weeks that usually determines the life of the chick. How they are handled during this time also governs whether they will be strong and healthy, or weak and puny.

Proper food for this period is the big question. How to get the right food—properly proportioned and balanced.



CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD for little chicks does this for you. It contains just what your chicks need to make bone, muscle, strength.

CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD is not a medicine. It is a balanced food with just enough medicine to tone the chick up and help proper assimilation.

It can be fed dry if you wish—or dampened with milk or water. A little goes a long way.

Get some of it before the hatch comes off—give it to every brood of chicks. If you have any left over mix with one to two parts of bran and give to older birds. It does the work.

We strongly recommend it also for raising ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl, etc.

Eastern prices—1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 6½ lbs., 50c; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.75.

Order in 100 lb. lots and save money.

(Write for prices in West and South. We can ship at Eastern prices to anyone, f. o. b., Cleveland—you pay the freight.)

Harrisonburg, Va.

Gentlemen:—

CONKEY'S STARTING FOOD for Baby Chicks purchased from you proved very satisfactory indeed. I have tried other brands, but CONKEY'S proved best of all. As long as I can get CONKEY'S I'll never use any other. It sure prevents white diarrhoea and leg weakness, and is the very thing to start the little chicks right toward proper development. I speak from actual experience.

Signed—M. H. Effinger.

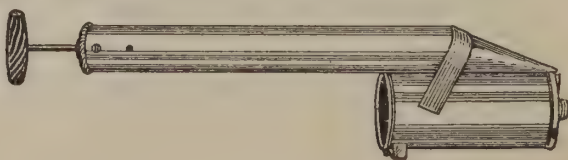
GUARANTEE

If at any time, under any circumstances, you buy a Conkey Remedy and are not satisfied with the treatment, you are entitled to have your money back, without question or quibble, on your plain statement that results did not satisfy YOU. Ask your dealer or write direct to The G. E. Conkey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

CONKEY'S PERFECT SPRAYER

A good spray pump is a necessity wherever poultry is kept. It drives the disinfectant into every nook and corner and does much to keep down the lice and mites.

CONKEY'S PERFECT SPRAYER is a low-price, serviceable pump made of heavily coated tin that will stand wear. Price 50 cents each; 75 cents postpaid.



CONKEY'S DOG REMEDIES

The raising of puppies and the keeping of dogs is a pleasant pastime and may be made a profitable business. Keeping disease out of the kennels and being able to quickly control it when it does break in are the two essential conditions.



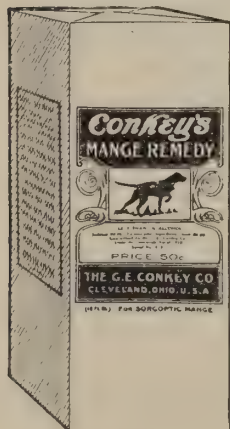
Distemper and Worms are the two most prevalent ailments — the worms, by weakening and poisoning the system, frequently inviting Distemper.

Mange is also easily acquired and will develop rapidly if not treated in time; while a conditioning tonic from time to time will

do much to keep the dogs in fine fettle.

CONKEY'S DOG REMEDIES will be found of valuable assistance in controlling these diseases and conditions—keep them in the kennel all the time.

- Conkey's Distemper Remedy...50c postpaid 55c.
- Conkey's Worm Drops.....50c express paid 65c.
- Conkey's Mange Remedy.....50c express paid 75c.
- Conkey's Dog Tonic.....50c postpaid 55c.
- Conkey's Flea Fix, Powder....25c postpaid.



Conkey's Pino — a mild, pleasant-odored liquid which mixes with water—splendid for use in washing close-haired dogs; kills that “Doggy” smell. Price, Pint can 50c, express 65c. Quart can 75c, express 90c. Conkey's Nox-i-cide—a powerful disinfectant for driving out germs, fleas and odors. Price, 1 pint 35c, express 50c; 1 qt. 60c, express 75c; 1 gal. \$1.50, express \$1.65.



CONKEY'S BUG FIXERS.

Many housekeepers have an all summer long fight with Ants, and an all the year round fight with Roaches, Bed Bugs and Moths. Even eternal vigilance does not keep them out unless an efficient destroyer is used.

You can depend upon the following articles to be of great assistance in helping you overcome the insects for which they are intended.

	Postpaid.
Conkey's Ant Fix	25c
Conkey's Roach Fix	25c
Conkey's Bed Bug Fix.....	25c
Conkey's Moth Fix	25c
Conkey's Flea Fix (California Fleas).....	25c
Conkey's Ant Chaser (For Lawns).....	25c 30c



HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR STABLE

THERE is nothing like being ready when one of your animals develops lameness, colic, cold or some other trouble that requires immediate treatment.

You can depend on CONKEY'S Remedies and Tonics to do what we claim for them, and if you have them handy you can save yourself a great deal of worry and needless expense. They are scientifically and carefully compounded—and were placed on the market only after an exhaustive study of the various diseases had been made.

It will pay you to have each of the following articles on your shelf all the time.

Conkey's Healing Powder.....	25c	Conkey's Pain Lotion.....	50c
Conkey's Colic Remedy.....	50c	Conkey's Absorbent	\$1.00
Conkey's Heave Remedy.....	\$1.00	Conkey's Warming Liniment..	50c
Conkey's Eye Remedy.....	50c	Conkey's Hoof Remedy	
Conkey's Worm Remedy.....	50c		50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$2.00
Conkey's Distemper and		Conkey's Gall Salve.....	25c, 50c
Cough Remedy....	50c and \$1.00	Conkey's Bag Ointment...	25c, 50c
		and CONKEY'S STOCK TONIC.	

It is possible to make just as good a Stock Tonic as CONKEY'S, for the reason that there is no patent on drugs and ingredients—but it costs money to make such a combination—and today it has little competition in its field.

There is not one grain of filler used in its making, and each ingredient is carefully tested in our laboratories before it is passed for use. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed, or in a general run-down or over-worked condition use CONKEY'S and watch results. Your money will be refunded if it fails to please you. Buy it by the pail.

Prices—25c; 50c; and \$1.00 packages; 12 lb. pail \$2.00; 25 lb. pail \$3.50.

CONKEY'S STOCK BOOK, 224 pages, over 100 illustrations. "The best book yet on livestock." We do not know of any other single volume—at any price—that covers the four farm animals in such a common-sense, practical way. A big \$1.00 value, but sent FREE with an order for CONKEY STOCK REMEDIES amounting to \$1.00 or more. Or if not ready to order send 10 cents in stamps and we will mail a copy to you, provided you will state the kind of stock you own or care for, and number of head.

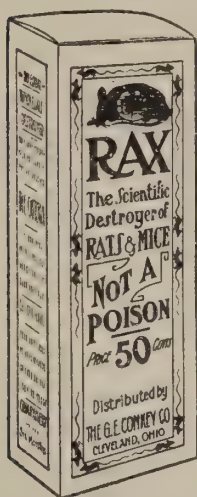
KILL THE RATS OR THEY WILL KILL YOUR POULTRY



You can kill the rats and mice around your place without danger to yourself or domestic animals of any kind.

RAX is a preparation containing Pure Cultures of an active Virus which has a deadly effect on Mice, Rats, and Field Mice, but is harmless to all other animals, poultry, birds, and human beings.

It is not a poison except to rats and mice.



The virus is in a jelly contained in the bottle. Half fill bottle with water, shake thoroughly and pour contents into clean bowl. Add 1 glass of water and small amount of common salt, then break half loaf of bread into small pieces and moisten, not soak. Use this for bait putting handful wherever rats or mice are likely to run, but don't put in holes.

Our 50c bottle is enough for six-room dwelling. In small warehouses or stables use three 50c bottles, or more, according to size of place and number of rats.

The rats or mice eat the bait and are taken with a violent fever. They transmit this to other rats and the rodents die. They do not hide away to die, but go to the air outdoors.

Don't plan to use a bottle now and then. Use enough bottles at one time to serve all the rats and mice in the place. This is the only really effective method.

For clearing large estates or whole cities,—twenty 50c bottles to the acre will be found sufficient.

Because of the improved method in preparing the medium (jelly-like substance) the virus is guaranteed to remain active and alive for six months after date stamped in the package.

Price—50c per bottle postpaid. The larger size contains about three times as much as the smaller.

Send for special circular.

GUARANTEED TO SATISFY YOU OR MONEY BACK

(Made in U. S. A.)

CONKEY'S SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD

Dissolves in water. Just a pinch in a pint. Use this water for your plants. Contains all the elements needed for vigorous growth. For window and house plants, flower beds, shrubs, lawns, vegetables, etc.

Price per can, house plant size, 25c—30c postpaid.

Also sold in 5 lb. and 10 lb. cans and 50 lb. and 100 lb. drums.



FIX YOUR LEAKY ROOFS.

Leaks are expensive, so are new roofs. Therefore, good judgment says fix the leaks and save the old roof.

CONKEY'S ROOF FIX is a compound which is easily applied to any kind of a roof—it fills the pin holes in metal; the pores and laps in paper and keeps shingles from cracking and warping.

In addition to this it gives and takes with the weather and never cracks or peels off.

Try it on any of your roofs that need repair—we'll refund your money if you are not wholly satisfied.

"My tin roof—also one made of flooring boards—leaked like a sieve—I used Roof Fix—and now both are watertight."

Geo. C. McCormick,
Trafford, Pa.

You will be just as enthusiastic. Figure that it takes from 1 to 1½ gallons of ROOF-FIX per square according to the kind of roof, and then send your order—CONKEY'S ROOF FIX makes a cheap roof or an old roof a good one.

	Per gallon.
1 gal. can	\$1.00
5 gal. kegs	.80
10 gal. kegs	.75
25 gal. ½ bbl.	.65
50 gal. barrels	.60

We will pay freight to all points east of the Missouri River on orders of 10 gallons or over, when accompanied with cash; all other orders are F. O. B. Cleveland. Write for delivered prices west of Missouri River.

CONKEY'S ROOF FIX BRUSH.

Just the thing for applying ROOF FIX.....Price 50c

If ordered with 10 gallons ROOF FIX.....Price 35c

CONKEY'S LEAK-FIX PUTTY.

If there are cracks in the walls of your poultry house or seams in the roof—fill the crack with CONKEY'S LEAK-FIX PUTTY. Nothing breeds disease like drafty quarters for the poultry and stock—and LEAK-FIX PUTTY gives you a quick, cheap and lasting repair.

Use it anywhere on any building—all you need is a putty knife or trowel.

"Leak-Fix Putty is just fine. It filled the bill exactly."

C. E. Settlemine.

"Roof leaked badly around the chimney. Used Leak-Fix Putty—no leak since."

H. A. Markel.

Include LEAK-FIX PUTTY with your ROOF-FIX order or send for it alone if you want to only stop up the cracks.

One-half pound 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 7 lbs. \$1.25; 14 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$12.00. Write for price delivered.



What CONKEY'S SALTEM Will Help You Do



High feed bills, excessive charges for veterinary services, and losses by death are due, at least 90 per cent of the time, to stomach and intestinal worms in your stock.

Horses, dairy and fattening cattle, hogs and sheep are all subject to the ravages of these worms and our present-day methods of intensive stock-keeping make their spread through the herd extremely easy and rapid.

Don't allow these losses to continue. It is an easy matter to control this condition by simply keeping CONKEY'S SALTEM before the animals—and you can do this at a nominal cost.

SALTEM not alone affects the worms, but it makes sleek, vigorous, profitable animals out of rough, emaciated, spiritless ones, and by doing this it helps greatly in the fight against other diseases. Keep CONKEY'S SALTEM before your animals all the time.

Prices.

	Eastern	Western		Eastern	Western
10 lb. bucket.....	\$.75	\$ 1.00	200 lb. barrel.....	9.00	11.25
20 lb. bucket.....	1.25	1.60	300 lb. barrel.....	13.00	16.25
40 lb. keg.....	2.25	2.80	500 lb. barrel.....	21.00	26.25
100 lb. barrel.....	5.00	6.25			

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER



Don't let your Cows and Horses suffer from flies all summer long.

Keep the flies away by using CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER.

Your cows will give more milk because they will be able to graze all the time instead of standing in the underbrush or in the pond for hours.

Milking will become easier and far more pleasant because the cows will stand quietly and not be fretted.

Your horses will do more and better work on less feed because they won't have to stamp and switch their vitality away.

Also, tell your blacksmith to use CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER; you can do better things than shoo the flies while he shoes the horse.

Tell your dealer you want CONKEY'S and if he doesn't have it write us—There is no substitute for CONKEY goods.

Prices.

	Eastern	Western
1 quart.....	\$.35	\$.50
2 quarts.....	.60	.75
1 gallon.....	1.00	1.25
5 gallons.....	4.00	5.50

Expressage extra. Money back if not satisfied.



Symptoms of the most prevalent Poultry Diseases

(See Anatomical Chart Page 2)

ROUP

Page 3

Nostrils closed.
Face swollen.
Comb pale.
Whistle or sneeze when breathing.
Breath with catarrhal odor.

CANKER

Page 5

Hard swelling on face.
Yellow or cheesy growth may show in
roof of mouth.
Eye distended.
Breath foul.

BRONCHITIS

Page 6

Fowl rattles, not sneezes, when
breathing
Labored breathing.
Eyes bright.
Comb bright.

CATARRH

Page 7

Gummy deposit around nostril.
Froth in eyes.
Frequent shaking of head due to irrita-
tion. Similar to roup; in fact,
usually forerunner of roup.

DIPHThERIA

Page 7

False membrane in nostrils, throat,
mouth and eyes.
Foul odor not like roup.
Membranes bleed when removed.

PIP

Page 8

Tip of tongue hard.
Nostrils usually closed.
Breathe through mouth.

PNEUMONIA

Page 8

Rapid and labored breathing.
Bloody mucous may show at corner
of mouth.
Comb dark red or bluish.
Bird sleepy or in a comatose condition.

TUBERCULOSIS

Page 9

Lack of life.
Rapidly loses weight.
High temperature.
Usually violent diarrhoea.

CHOLERA-LIKE DISEASES

Page 9

Comb dark or bluish.
Fowl sleepy.
Feathers rough.
Flesh clammy and bloodless.
Droppings showing canary yellow and
possibly at times a brown mucous.
Constant diarrhoea.
Breath bad and general dejected con-
dition.

SOUR CROP

Page 10

Crop distended.
Soft and full of foul water.
When handled bird belches.
Discomfort plainly visible.

CROP BOUND

Page 11

Crop solid and distended.
Great discomfort.
Bird ravenous and constantly crowding
the crop.

BLACKHEAD

Page 12

Usually develops in young turkeys.
Marked diarrhoea.
Lack of interest in food.
Head dark in color.
General dejected condition.
Wings drooped; legs weak; feathers
ruffled.

LIMBERNECK

Page 13

Fowl loses partial or complete control
of its neck.
Bird weak and head drags on ground
when it attempts to walk.

DISEASES OF THE

LIVER

Page 14

WHITE DIARRHOEA

Page 15

Chick droops wings.
Eye listless and chick generally weak.
First symptom usually a white, chalky
deposit on down below the vent.
Severe diarrhoea; droppings gummy.

GAPES

Page 16

Chick gapes constantly.
Rapidly weakens.
Stands with eyes closed.

CHICKEN POX or

SOREHEAD

Page 23

Dark, warty spots on comb and
face. When removed, discharge a
yellowish liquid.

FAVUS

Page 23

Scaly gray spots on comb and face.
Grow in numbers until entire comb,
face and neck are covered.

RHEUMATISM

Page 28

Stiff joints.
Muscles contracted.
Toes sometimes drawn under foot.
Birds walk stiffly and lame.

BUMBLE FOOT

Page 29

Foot swollen.
Hard calloused place on bottom of foot.
Foot very sore and may be quite dark
or bluish above the toes.

DISEASES OF THE

EGG ORGANS

Page 32

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Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure Me.



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FALLON
NEVADA